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DR. ELIOT TALKS OF WORLD PEACE

Declares There Is No Possibility of War Between U. S. and Japan

Appearing before a large audience at the Opera House last night, Dr. Charles W. Eliot delivered a striking address dealing with his tour of the world on a mission of international peace.

Governor Frear presided and a number of prominent persons had seats on the platform, among whom were D. L. Withington, Prof. A. F. Griffiths, Doctor Emerson, Doctor Guilek, Prof. M. M. Scott, General Hall, Prof. Alexander, R. S. Hosmer and James A. Wilder.

Among the occupants of the boxes were Mrs. Geo. Herbert Hosmer, Mrs. James A. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dowsett, Mrs. Harold G. Dillingham, Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Withington and others.

The ushers for the evening were A. Withington, George Stephenson, E. B. Watson, A. J. Lowrey and T. M. Hollister.

In speaking of the work undertaken by the Carnegie organization for the promotion of international peace, Dr. Eliot frankly admitted that neither he nor his associates believed that disarmament by the powers was imminent, nor, he stated, was such at present wholly desirable.

Outlining the plans under which the peace trustees are working, Dr. Eliot gave some moments to an argument showing that there is no possibility of a war between the United States and Japan and that such a conflict could only be brought about by America forcing it. In this connection he said in part:

Japan's Position.

"Japan is in the position of Great Britain—Japan on the Pacific, Great Britain on the Atlantic; insular powers, insular populations in large number. Neither nation produces its own food supply. Both import a considerable proportion of their foods. Great Britain does not have any stock on hand at any time for more than six weeks' supply of food for its population, absolutely dependent on the steady coming over-seas of the greater part of its food. Japan is in a similar position; however, not so extreme. Both countries are dependent for the raw materials for their national life, not to speak of national prosperity, depend on the free access to their shores under all conditions of these food supplies and the supplies of their raw materials.

Navies Are Needed.

"In the present state of the world, what means are there for securing the free-coming to the shores of Great Britain and Japan of the food and raw materials they need and of the free out-going of their products to the markets where they are sold? What means of securing these transits in both directions? None except a strong navy. Great Britain says that it must have a navy twice as large as any other nation. Japan does not go that length, because its nearest neighbors do not now have any navies, but there is the necessity for great armaments and it is a necessity which every person who thinks on the subject must agree to be necessary. It is necessary to the preservation of the national life and that is the thing that every energetic commercial nation will always fight for—the preservation of the national life.

Naval Reduction Must Wait.

"The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment are not looking for the immediate reduction of navies. They recognize that some very important world agreements have to be made before reductions will be possible, before they can be recommended by any fraction of the earth to nations which are in the situation of Great Britain or Japan, dependent as they are for their food supplies on the seas. Is there then no other means except armaments and war for securing to an insular people the safety of its food supplies in time of war? Yes, there is another means, and that means is a doctrine which has been taught for the century by the public men of our own dear country—the United States.

"It is the doctrine of exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war. Know that on the land it has been agreed that private property shall not be seized or destroyed by invading armies except under dire necessity, and then compensation should be made. Know that the doctrine that we exempt on land shall be extended on the ocean is an original idea which the United States has broached.

No Dominant Power.

"We have heard a great deal in this connection about the domination of the seas by this nation or another—

this sea or another. Now the domination of the ocean is an extremely laborious undertaking and a very adventurous one. No matter whether a little sea, like the English channel or the Baltic, or a large one like the Mediterranean, but when you get to such vast areas as the Atlantic, and the much larger of the Pacific, the domination of an ocean is simply impossible by any naval power now existing. No nation has ever been equal to dominating the Atlantic or the Pacific. It has been demonstrated that there is no nation which could possibly send 100,000 men across the Pacific, guarding them on the way by a large number of ships of war from the attack of torpedo boats and submarines, and land 100,000 men, with horses, food and munitions on the opposite shore of the Pacific.

"That is an important task for anyone. It is quite impossible for us of the United States—even more impossible for Japan and for everybody—completely impossible and becoming more and more impossible every year because of the difficulty of protecting transports from the attack of small vessels of war of tremendous speed.

Japan and America.

"Then another subject was the state of feeling in Japan about the United States. Out of what conditions could anything arise to jeopardize the friendly relations of the United States and Japan? That is a problem which should be interesting to the people of these Sandwich Islands—for as has been pointed out by the Governor, the Sandwich Islands would become the seat of war in any imagined troubles between Japan on the one side and the United States on the other. The first Japanese statesman I conversed with on this subject gave me a categorical answer to my questions. He said: 'I have never been able to see any interest that Japan could possibly have that would be promoted or served by war with the United States. I never have been able to see that the United States had any interest of any sort which could be promoted by war with Japan. Moreover, said he: 'I don't know a single Japanese statesman—and I have been in office many years—of any party or any set that would not say just what I say.'

Nothing to Gain.

"On the whole, the fact is perfectly obvious to anyone who examines the commercial and industrial interests of the two nations could not be advanced by war.

"The Japanese have absolutely no thought of war with the United States—and I feel sure, from what I learned in Japan, that nothing could drive them into a war with the United States, except it be some assault by the United States on them, an assault which any people would resist.

"There cannot be war between Japan and the United States unless the first provocation of war should come from the United States, but it is equally clear that the United States have no reasons whatever for going to war with Japan under present conditions of commerce, finance or conditions of the future."

SPORT BOXING BOUTS

(Continued from Page 7)

led and blocked consistently for seven rounds.

In the eighth Willis stopped to blow a trickle of blood from a tender nose and Allen immediately smashed him hard with a succession of right-hand hooks. From then on the fight was more open. This was the first round in which Allen had the advantage and showed anything like ability to hit.

Bouts Well Handled.
Allen had a shade in the ninth and the tenth was even. The eleventh was Allen's by a good margin. He stung Willis with a bunch of rights and lefts, but failed to keep after his man hard enough and Willis ducked cleverly several times, making Allen swing wild.

The twelfth and final session was also Allen's, and the referee gave a good decision in calling it a draw, though many in the hall thought that Willis had the scrap by a small margin, as he had won most of the rounds. Allen showed in the closing rounds that he could go in and fight, and if he had done it about the fifth or sixth, the result might have been different.

The bouts were well handled and much credit should be given Sergt. Dougherty, referee; Sergt. Bauer, announcer, and Sergt. Hudson, timekeeper, for keeping the events going. The fights were clean and interesting and a lot of good talent should be developed here.

FOUR LEFT

(Continued from Page 7)

when Castle served three aces in succession, faulted on his fourth serve and then pounded the second ball over the net just as hard as the first for the fourth straight point. This was too much for the younger player, who dropped the next, and with it the set and match.

Castle had hard work to break through Littlejohn's defense, his most effective stroke for winning points being a hard, low ball to the extreme backhand corner of his opponent's court. This stroke puzzled Littlejohn considerably, and he never did solve quite how to handle it.

Unfortunate Mix-Up.
The match between C. J. Hoogs and

CHILDREN INVALIDS and the AGED

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Next to sunshine, nothing restores health, strength and vitality like

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-23

George Stephenson, the Harvard player, closed the day, and as in Stephenson's match with Jack Guard, the shadows gathered on the court before it was finally ended. There was barely light enough to finish, and had it gone a few games more it would have meant another postponement.

Hoogs took the match after dropping the first set, but, owing to a misunderstanding, Stephenson was given the worst of it in the final game. At a very critical point Hoogs banged into the net in running in for a hard return, Stephenson sending the return out of court. The umpire didn't see Hoogs' error, and awarded him the point, which was enough to turn the tide of battle. Stephenson played a plucky uphill game, and the big crowd that camped on the lawn and the lawn in front of the clubhouse seemed to such a trifle too much favoritism applause for the local man. It's well enough to cheer good shots, but to applaud wildly the other fellow's mistakes isn't exactly good form, to put it mildly. Stephenson took it all in good part, and never questioned a decision nor called for information on a point, although he must have seen Hoogs slide into the net in the final game. There seems to be a misunderstanding among some of the players as to the custom of calling faults and outs. A ball is presumed to be good until the umpire or the linesman calls it out, and there is no occasion to continually inquire as to points.

Hoogs Played Well.

Hoogs showed very pretty form yesterday, and got in some splendid strokes. In fact, there were some really sensational rallies. Stephenson played in the better style, his backhand being about the most graceful seen on the local courts. His great fault was netting the ball, which he did time and again. He proved good at passing his man on the sidelines, and once or twice he opened up and smashed from the midcourt to good effect.

The Hoogs-Stephenson match was umpired by that leather-lunged shout-er Mr. Robert Sinclair. It is said of "Sink's" vocal qualifications that he once smashed the ear drum of a butterfly that happened to be passing the stand when he called the score. Being naturally kind to animals, he seldom calls the score at all now, to avoid a repetition of the tragedy. A. E. Larimer, who held down a line, was almost as considerate of the sick people in the block, and seldom spoke above a whisper. Tommy Gray had the other line, and when he said "Out!" right out loud, people stared at him as though he'd started to whistle ragtime in kirk.

Atherton Richards had little trouble in disposing of C. Axelrod, while Judd was equally easy for Lowrey.

Yesterday's Results.

Third round—Hoogs beat Stephenson, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Castle beat Littlejohn, 6-2, 8-6; Lowrey beat Judd, 5-1, 6-1; Richards beat Axelrod, 6-1, 6-0.

AIEA TENNIS TITLE TO BE DECIDED SUNDAY

The annual singles championship of the Aiea Tennis Club is scheduled for next Sunday, July 28.—The trophy is presented by H. F. Winman & Co. of this city, and the winner is entitled to hold it for one year.

This year the tournament promises considerable class, and should result in some fast tennis. The following have entered to date:

Theo. Nickelsen, Ed. Ayau, H. Garcia, Thos. Cullen, J. Maria, J. A. Verret, Chas. Cowan, G. Gibb, E. Gibb, G. L. Duckworth, Chas. Mackie, George Wond, C. Budde and R. Forrest.

TERRITORY INCOME TAX CLOSE TO MILLION MARK

Acting Territorial Treasurer Henry Hapai's annual report shows that at the close of business June 30, 1912, the end of the fiscal year, the Territory's total receipts for the last twelve months had amounted to \$3,173,644.99, a figure almost trebling the total income of the Territory in the last ten years.

The largest item making up this total is the income tax, a source of revenue that has been in use here only since 1902. It comes almost entirely from the sugar industry and in the last year reached the magnificent proportions of \$930,752.25. The other items making up the grand total this year are as follows: Real property, \$391,716.62; personal property, \$523,133.65; specific property, \$56,980.55; personal taxes, \$248,058; penalties, cost and interest, \$14,658.02; inheritance tax, \$187,974.95; insurance taxes, \$25,240.95. Record collections were made in every item except insurance taxes, personal taxes and penalties and cost.

It's easy for a man to forgive his enemies after getting square with them. Late hours account for a lot of premature wrinkles.

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| Harbottle Lane—2-bedroom cottage |1750 |
| Puunui—Residence lot, 30,000 sq. ft. |1100 |
| Kewalo—Lots 20 and 21, Bk. 8. |1000 |
| Kewalo—Lots 22 and 23, Bk. 8. |1500 |
| Anapuni Street—2-bedroom house |4500 |
| Anapuni Street—2-bedroom modern bungalow |4750 |
| Piikoi Street—3-bedroom house |4750 |
| King Street—New 2-bedroom cottage |2850 |
| Young Street—Residence lot, 12,981 sq. ft. |2000 |
| Kaimuki—Modern 4-bedroom house |8500 |
| Beretania Street—Building lot, 2.7 acres | |
| Tantalus—Lot for country home | |

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